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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1904.

Our War-Like President.

A special from St. Louis to the New York Tribune says that Mrs. Emma Kirchner, who lives in that community, declares that she punished Theodore Roosevelt when he was a boy of nine. "It was in the summer of 1867," says the correspondent, "and the Roosevelt family were spending the season at Oyster Bay, then, as now, the Roosevelt home. The family of Lewis Hinkleigh was also at Oyster Bay. There were four children in the Hinkleigh family, and Mrs. Kirchner was their governess. Every day, she says, 'Theodore Roosevelt went over to play with the Hinkleigh children. He went to play, but he stayed to fight.' One day when Theodore was getting the better of the Hinkleigh children, Mrs. Kirchner rushed to their assistance and with a briar brush severely chastised the future President.

It would appear from this that Mr. Roosevelt's love for war was born in him and developed to a considerable extent, even in his boyhood. As a boy he loved to fight with his playmates; as a man he loves war between nations. For this reason alone he is an unsafe man to be President of the United States.

The Marriage Law.

In considering the question of marriage and divorce, which has so engaged the attention of religious bodies recently, it is to be kept well in mind that marriage in law is a civil contract. In some countries it is regarded as a sacrament, but it is not so in the United States. There is no objection to the use of a religious service in performing the ceremony, but marriage itself in all States is treated as a civil contract and in some of the States no ceremony whatever is required.

The question was raised ages ago in England. Milton argued that ministers should not meddle with marriages and in 1665 the great civil marriage ordinance of Cromwell was passed. By this act obligatory celebration before a justice of the peace was instituted and a careful system of lay notice, certificate and record was established. The foundation of the marriage laws of the United States was laid long before the Revolution, and almost from the beginning civil marriage was either practiced or authorized by law. The marriage laws of the South were enacted mainly under the influence of the Established Church. In Virginia the religious ceremony, according to the forms of the English Church, was prescribed. Not until 1780 were dissenters in this State allowed to celebrate wedlock according to their own rights. But three years later was taken the first step toward civil marriage. In Virginia as well as in the Carolinas the dissenters often took the law into their own hands, marrying in accordance with their own religious customs or resorting to the civil magistrate. To-day in all the States marriage is treated as a civil contract and even a promise of marriage is a contract, and so recognized by the courts. It is not unusual for a woman to sue a man for a breach of such a contract, and the man has the same right in law to bring such a suit against a woman who has promised to marry him and has broken her engagement.

With few exceptions the simple license system now prevails throughout the country. Only in Delaware, Georgia, Ohio and Maryland does the ancient optional plan of either oral, ecclesiastical or civil license survive. Neither bans nor license is required in New York. Instead, the person conducting the celebration is authorized to identify the parties by examining them or any other persons under oath. New Jersey has a similar plan, except that non-residents are required to obtain a license from the county clerk five days before the wedding. All the other States, except Alaska, New Mexico and South Carolina, where there is no statute on the subject, have each a law for civil license, the same in its purpose, but varying widely in the forms and procedure prescribed.

With two exceptions the optional civil or religious celebration is now authorized by all the States. In West Virginia and in Maryland only the religious ceremony is provided for. Elsewhere marriage may be solemnized before the ministers or priests of every denomination, religious denominations having no priests; or before the civil magistrate.

No definite formula for the celebration is anywhere prescribed; some times the statute contains a statement to that effect. Thus in Tennessee it is expressly enacted that no formal ceremony is required, except that the parties shall

afford, except that the parties shall respectively declare, in the presence of the minister or officer, that they accept each other as man and wife; and substantially the same declaration is specified in the laws of several other States. The same is true of New York, when the ceremony is performed by a magistrate; but when a clergyman officiates, it may be according to the forms or customs of the church or society to which he belongs.

These statements are taken in the main from the Encyclopedia Americana, the latest work of the kind, and they are designed to show that the church can do little to prevent divorce, except through religious instruction. It is recognized in all the States that marriage and divorce are subjects of legislation and legal regulation, and so they will ever be.

Ignorance and War.

Rev. Charles Wagner, who has become famous as author of "The Simple Life," spoke recently at the University of Pennsylvania to an audience of students and their friends. He declared that every one should be a student of this world and of his "fellow-people."

"You have heard a great deal of late of peace," he proceeded. "The foundation of all war is ignorance. Be a student, and go out and learn the manners and the customs of other peoples; learn their habits, and know their characters. Then there will be no war."

"War is a result of a grand misunderstanding of human nature. If you know these other nations, you will not fight with them. Some time ago I went into Germany and traveled about the country, preaching my word, and I was astonished at the ignorance that the Germans had of the French. And because these peoples do not know each other they are enemies."

Most of the trouble in this world between individuals grows out of some misunderstanding. When fair-minded men know each other well, and when each understands the viewpoint of the other, they are apt to get along peaceably together. There is no doubt that much of the hard feeling that has existed between the North and the South has been due to misunderstanding. The Southern Conference for Education has been the means of bringing representative men of the North into fellowship with representative men of the South, and both sides have been liberalized by such contact. The Northern men belonging to that organization who have come South and met Southern men and women and studied situations in the South as they are, have almost invariably changed their views and become more sympathetic with their Southern brethren. Those of us who have been in the habit of reading after Northern writers have seen of late in the writings of some of them a change of sentiment that amounts almost to a revolution. Take, for example, such a man as Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook. He has become so thoroughly southernized that he has time and again been taken to task by the radical element at the North on account of his writings on the negro question. But Dr. Abbott knows that he is right, and he has done good service for the South since he has studied Southern questions from our point of view and familiarized himself with our situation.

The Rev. Charles Wagner is right. Ignorance is a source of discord; intelligent understanding between men and nations is a means of peace.

The Nation's Wealth.

Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, is more optimistic than he was a year or so ago. He recently made a speech before the Illinois Bankers' Association at the St. Louis Exposition, in the course of which he showed that the wealth of the United States has increased enormously within the past few years. Mr. Vanderlip stated that the total wealth of our country has risen in ten years from \$75,000,000,000 to \$105,000,000,000, and he predicts that in ten years more we shall have an aggregate of \$140,000,000,000. Our total wealth in 1890 was \$42,000,000,000.

In ten years the stock of money has increased from \$1,000,000,000 to more than \$2,500,000,000, and the actual stock of gold increased in that period \$250,000,000. If this ratio is continued for ten years longer, our total stock of money will be \$3,400,000,000.

The bank deposits of the United States national, State, savings banks and trust companies amounted to \$10,000,000,000, as against \$4,500,000,000 ten years ago. Mr. Vanderlip thinks that these will have doubled again during the next ten years. Our foreign trade this year amounts to \$2,450,000,000, against \$1,500,000,000 ten years ago.

This year we have harvested abundant crops, and we have a plentiful supply of gold, which is constantly increasing. With these conditions, it is hard to see how there can be anything but prosperity in the United States for some time to come.

The Negro Vote.

The complete registration figures for Louisiana show a total of 162,723 white and only 1,147 blacks. A correspondent, writing from New Orleans, says:

"The poll tax has completed the elimination of the blacks from State politics. What is true of the State as a whole is equally true of the individual parishes. Fifteen parishes report less than ten negroes registered. There is only one registration in St. Charles parish, which is a Republican stronghold. In the thousands, only one in 'Sweet Hervey,' the last refuge of Republicanism; six in Pointe Coupee, and nine in the empire parishes of St. Landry. Under these circumstances, the power of the Republican party in Louisiana is completely destroyed. The poll tax provision has cut down the negro vote of the State 30,000 at a minimum. Only about 25,000 whites have allowed themselves to be disfranchised along with the negroes, either because they do not value the ballot or because of neglect or carelessness on their part."

The negro question is fast being eliminated from Southern politics. In spite of the efforts of President Roosevelt to the contrary.

The Test of Jurors.

Mr. James Weddell, one of the Petersburg gentlemen, summoned to Charlottesville in the McCue trial, bluntly declared upon examination by the court that he had an opinion that the prisoner was guilty, but professed his ability to go into the case and render an impartial

verdict according to the evidence. The court thought Weddell a competent juror, but under objection from the defense, ordered him to stand aside.

We concur in the opinion of the court. The mere fact that Mr. Weddell had formed an opinion did not, in our view, disqualify him for jury service. The McCue case has attracted attention in all parts of Virginia and all intelligent men who have kept up with the newspaper reports, as most intelligent men have, must have formed some sort of opinion concerning the guilt or innocence of the accused. But they have not heard the evidence and the evidence may be very different from the newspaper reports, or at least may put a very different phase upon the case. Mr. Weddell frankly stated that he had formed an opinion, but he further declared that as a fair-minded man he was prepared to give the prisoner a fair and impartial trial, and to be governed by it in his final conclusions, as it should be brought out in court. Such a man, it seems to us, would make a more intelligent juror than a man who had read the newspaper reports and formed no opinion whatsoever.

The New York Mail, a Republican newspaper, in summarizing the Democratic situation, says:

"In September they were short of funds; in October they're short in funds; in November they'll be short of votes."

The inference from this is that the Republicans are not short of funds and therefore they will win. One thing is very sure the Republicans have received from the rich corporations an abundance of money, and they will buy this election, if they can. It remains for the voters to say whether or not the destinies of this country are to be controlled and determined by a corruption fund.

The following from the Cleveland Plaindealer might be studied to advantage by bishops having jurisdiction over "marrying parsons." In some of the Tennessee and Carolina towns bordering on this old Commonwealth:

"And while the general conference is at it, why can't they say a thing of two about the marrying parson who unites runaway couples of tender age, instead of sending them back to their boys, and all for a paltry fee?"

Russia and Japan, if they keep on at this rate, will succeed in so weakening each other as to admit of England or Germany running in at the opportune moment and picking up the bones the two have been fighting over.

President Roosevelt is said to be arranging to go West after this election to hunt big game. He is hunting the biggest game to be bagged under a republican for not government now. But maybe he does not expect to catch that.

State Chairman Ellyson is now of the opinion that all the Democratic congressional entries in Virginia will go right over the hurdles on November 8th without disturbing the vegetation or the top board thereof.

The quietness of the campaign is said to be puzzling the political leaders and confusing the election prophets. The people have to be quiet to do good, solid thinking.

One of the United States officials in Panama says the climate of that young republic is no worse than that of St. Louis. Who said it was that bad?

Uncle Sam furnishes only one blue ribbon for the racers now on the track, and he has made the people and not the jockeys the judges.

We had a lurking suspicion all the time that the Hon. Grover Cleveland would be heard from in the political arena as soon as the fish stopped biting.

Ohio is to put in force a method of electrocuting murderers by clockwork, which is well calculated to help the nerves of squeamish sheriffs.

With leap year nearly gone, and the campaign almost over, the outlook for a slightly dull time is encouraging.

What doth it profit a Virginia farmer to make the hominy & be loosed the opportunity to fatten the hog.

Watson, Debs and Swallow are contesting mightily for the white ribbon honor in the presidential horse show.

The frost on the pumpkin has simply put the elephantine vegetable in apple pie order.

And yet the autumn haze does not seem to have a sufficiency of rain behind it.

Port Arthur, as a news-maker, has been lost in the shuffle.

Personal and General.

Mlle. de Gréville, at one time lady in waiting to Empress Eugénie, is living in poverty and obscurity in New York.

Miss Caroline N. McElvaine, custodian and librarian of the Chicago Historical Society, has ordered some very rare books and maps from the collection of the late Hiram W. Beckwith, touching the early history of Illinois and the Mississippi Valley.

Francis Silas Chalmers, Bishop of Indianapolis, has gone to Rome as the only representative from his State at the fifteenth anniversary of the proclamation by Pius IX. of the immaculate conception, which was given out on December 8, 1854.

Surgeon-General Rixey, in his annual report, last issued, advocates the use of "surgeon-admiral." Instead of "surgeon-general." He would have the medical director of the navy be called "admiral," and so on down through the list of medical corps officers.

Women should not wonder at their failing health as long as they continue to suffer from monthly irregularities.

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OCTOBER 20TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

1480 B. C.
The battle of Salamis is, by respectable authority, placed upon this day.
1422.
Charles VI. of France died. He succeeded to the kingdom at the age of thirteen, and during a reign of forty-two years the kingdom, by foreign invasions and internal factions, was ruined, and passed into the hands of the English.
1687.
The destruction of Lima, in Peru, by an earthquake.
1713.
Archibald Pitcairne, an able Scottish physician, died.
1714.
Several people killed by the falling of scaffolds, on which multitudes were standing to see the coronation of George I. of England.
1719.
Birthdays of Godfrey Achenwall, a Prussian traveler, historian and political economist. He died 1772.
1799.
Rome capitulated to the English.
1807.
Copenhagen evacuated by the British, who brought off the stores in the arsenal, amounting to ninety-two cargoes, and the ships of war.
1815.
Convention between the United States and Great Britain regarding fishery rights of Americans in Newfoundland.
1820.
Spain ratified treaty ceding Florida.
1830.
Augustus Octavius Bacon, United States Senator from Georgia, born.
1853.
Selm Pasha defeated a Russian corps of 15,000 men on the frontiers of Georgia. The Turks at this time had a fleet of twenty-two ships of the line and nine war steamers, mounting 1,116 guns, and the Egyptian contingent consisting of ten ships-of-war and two steamers, mounting 614 guns.
1894.
James A. Froude died.
1903.
President's proclamation, convening the Fifty-eighth Congress in extraordinary session on November 9th, for the purpose of enacting legislation making effective the treaty of reciprocity with Cuba. The Italian Cabinet resigned.

TARIFF LAW IS BLAMED

Has Depressing Effect Upon Business in the West.

CLEVELAND IS SUFFERING

Steel Plants Idle and Other Mills Are Going Slow.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CLEVELAND, O., October 19.—This city has suffered more than almost any other large center in the United States from the unnatural industrial conditions stimulated by the Dingley tariff law, and not tempered by wise forethought concerning future possibilities. As an index of this fact it may be stated that Cleveland increased its population during the last twelve months by probably 25,000 people, which would normally mean a very profitable extension of its business, yet the bank statement just issued for the week ending October 13, 1904, shows that the clearings were \$12,025,361 less than for the corresponding week of last year—a net decrease of 13.3 per cent.

If one to-day should take a walk along the extended stretch of mills and factories situated on the lake front of Cleveland, he would find it to be an almost invariable rule that from ten to forty per cent. of the usual number of employees is either laid off entirely or working on short time. An even worse condition of affairs will be found at Newburgh, across the river, where the immense local plant of the United States Steel Corporation is situated. Go, also, into the retail stores here in Cleveland, and it will be found that the extended stretch of mills and factories is practically stationary in spite of the large accession to the population. Retailers are buying only very small stocks for future trade, and the utmost conservatism governs their every action.

Many Steel Mills Idle.

The most typical situation in Cleveland is that of the mills of the Steel Trust. The Newburgh plant was formerly the backbone of the American Steel and Wire Company. Two hundred thousand men are employed there under normal conditions. There are two rod mills, two Bessemer plants, two bloomers, two furnaces and an open hearth furnace.

Prior to the summer of 1904 these great mills had run continuously for more than three years, paying the usual percentage of clearing down for repairs or for the comfort of the men in the most heated part of the summer. But nearly every one of the mills closed down in the spring of this year, and the great thousands of men were thrown out of employment. Even when the mills started up again a few weeks ago, there was a practically horizontal cut in the wages of all employees from seven to fifteen per cent. This was a most serious matter to men who had been out of work entirely for several months.

Inquire for an explanation of the idleness of these mills and the reply will be: "Lack of demand." The fact is that the Steel Trust has been unable to push its steel production in such a dizzy figure that all except the most urgent demand has been killed off. So vital to American commerce is the steel industry that it has caused a retrenchment in the use of steel in other industries. And yet all the time the Steel Trust has been selling its product in Europe at a reduction of from twenty to forty per cent. of the price charged to American consumers. This is making the people here do some earnest thinking.

Other Mills Going Slow.

But the Steel Trust is not the only large corporation whose employees are suffering because of the falling and enduring "boom." The Brown Hoisting Machinery Company, one of the largest establishments of its kind in the world, in itself running on very low wages, has had to lay off many employees greatly reduced time. At the present time not more than 60 or 70 are at work. One of the mills of the Lake Erie Iron Company is entirely without work. The Cleveland Shipbuilding Company, the Cleveland Bridge Company, and all being such very large concerns, are reduced to a minimum. The Crescent Tin Plate Company, which employs 675 men, was shut down all summer, and has only recently resumed operations, and with a smaller quota of men.

Banks Reducing Interest Payments.

A striking index of the conditions now existing is to be found in the banking situation in Cleveland. A large number of new banks and old companies were formed here in the wake of temporary prosperity was at its height a few days ago. The failure of the Everett-Moore syndicate, which had attempted to finance enormous large telephone and railway deals, is a well-known chapter. The last two years have brought forth sixteen banking consolidations in Cleveland, nearly every one of them due to the fall-

ure of new institutions to "make good." Several of these virtual failures came very near causing great hardship to the people of the middle and working classes. For example, the Federal Trust Company, which was taken over by another bank in the year, was in reality a savings bank. It had advertised its facilities throughout the country, and held deposits from the working classes of nearly every State in the Union.

But savings bank deposits are now being paid interest from the first of the month on all sums deposited up to the eleventh. The rule just adopted is not to pay interest on any sum deposited after the first. Hereafter interest has also been paid on all money held for a full thirty days period. The new regulation is to pay no interest on money deposited for less than three months. The savings banks found it very easy for several years to pay four per cent. This is not so now, and it is generally believed that three per cent. will be the prevailing figure before very long.

Money is more difficult to borrow in Cleveland to-day than in almost any other large city in the United States. Interest rates are fully one-half of one per cent. higher than they are even in Cincinnati, and banks are loaning very little money for the extension of manufacturing plants. Part of the concern here, outside of the automobile factories (which are everywhere enjoying an abnormal prosperity), have added to their producing capacity within the last twelve months. There is now a feeling of uncertainty and discouragement throughout the period, and this sentiment has been most manifest among the concerns most closely allied with the large trusts. Small companies which have been content to sell their product at a normal price, and to push the put at a normal price, are now being offered by high protective tariffs, have enjoyed and are still enjoying a good business.

Lake Shipping Largely Decreased.

Next to Chicago this is the most important shipping point on the Great Lakes. Heavy cargoes of iron ore from the Lake Superior regions are received here, and great shipments of coal and iron are dispatched from here. Yet this summer has seen the smallest lake shipments, both outgoing and incoming, for many years past. This has been due in part to the strike which occurred on the lake vessels early this season, but it has also been very materially affected by the reduced business all along the line. Yet every bit of this halting of trade has been accompanied by a heavy increase in the cost of the necessities of life. The most conspicuous changes in price have been in woolen goods and meats. The increase in the cost of beef, bacon and pork have been fully twenty percent. Here within the last three or four years. The price of flour has risen very steadily, and the most aggravating part of it is that the rate has occurred almost simultaneously with general reduction in wages or with the shutting down of mills. Times are not "hard" here, but the people, and even Republicans, feel very strongly that there should be a readjustment of economic conditions.

Speaking at Providence Forge.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19.—A large crowd greeted the speakers at Providence Forge to-day. Captain Linn seemed to be favored in the Third District for Congress. The speakers were Hon. John Garland Pollard, Mr. W. H. Mann, and Mr. John

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ORDERS TAFT TO PANAMA

President Directs Secretary of War to Proceed There.

TO COMPOSE DIFFERENCES

Would Have Secretary Learn True Conditions and Report.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 19.—The President has instructed Secretary of War Taft to proceed, at an early date, to Panama to confer with the President of that republic with a view to composing the differences that have arisen between the two countries. The instructions are contained in the following letter:

"White House, Washington, D. C., October 19, 1904.

"Sir.—By executive order of May 3, 1901, I placed under your immediate supervision the work of the Isthmian Canal Commission both in the construction of the canal and in the exercises of such governmental powers as it seemed necessary for the United States to exercise under the treaty with the republic of Panama in the canal strip. There is ground for believing that in the execution of the rights conferred by the treaty, the people of Panama have been unduly alarmed at the effect of the establishment of a government in the canal strip by the commission. Apparently they fear lest the effect be to create out of the rights conferred by the treaty, a partition of the territory, and to the detriment of the people of Panama, and to the detriment of their business, reduce their revenues and diminish their prestige as a nation.

Should Define Intentions.

The United States is about to confer on the people of the State of Panama a very great benefit by the expenditure of millions of dollars in the construction of the canal. But this fact must not blind us to the importance of so exercising the authority given us under the treaty with Panama as to avoid creating any suspicion, however unfounded, of our intentions as to the future. We have not the slightest intention of establishing an independent colony in the middle of the State of Panama or of exercising any greater governmental functions than are necessary to enable us conveniently and safely to construct, maintain and operate the canal under the right given us by the treaty. Least of all do we desire to interfere with the business and prosperity of the people of Panama. However, far a just construction of the treaty might enable us to go, did the exigencies of the case require it, in asserting the equivalent of sovereignty over the canal strip, it is our full intention that the rights which we exercise shall be exercised with all proper care for the honor and interests of the people of Panama.

Should be Informed.

The exercise of such powers as are given us by the treaty within the geographical boundaries of the republic of Panama may easily, if a real sympathy for both the present and future welfare of the people of Panama is not shown, create distrust of the American government. This would be a serious interference with the success of our great project in that country. It is of the utmost importance that those who are ultimately responsible for the policy pursued should have at first hand as trustworthy information as can be obtained in respect to the conditions existing in Panama, and the attitude of the people of the State of Panama. After a conference with the Secretary of State and yourself I have concluded that it will be of great advantage if you can visit the Isthmus of Panama in person and hold a conference with the President and other governmental authorities of the republic of Panama. You are authorized in doing this to take with you such persons as you desire, familiar with the conditions in the Isthmus, who may aid you with their counsel.

Earlier the Better.

"The earlier you are able to make this visit, the better. The Secretary of State will instruct the United States minister at Panama to render every assistance in his power and the Governor of the canal strip, General Davis, will, of course, do the same thing. You will advise the President of the republic what the policy of this government is to be, and assure him that it is not the purpose of the United States to take advantage of the rights conferred upon it by the treaty to interfere with the welfare and prosperity of the State of Panama, or of the cities of Colon and Panama. You will make due report of the result of your visit on your return.

"Very truly yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"To the Secretary of War, Hon. John D. Taft, Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Panama, Panama. The Secretary of War and Secretary of War subsequent to the receipt of this letter and the Secretary of War invited the minister to accompany him on his trip to Panama.

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Surplus stock will be sacrificed in order to make room for the elegant Chase and the Hackley and Carlisle Pianos. The store of Chase Bros. has been closed; and in future the Pianos can be found at our store.

3 Hackleys, \$100, shop worn.....\$225
1 Chase, \$150, shop worn.....\$275
1 Dane, \$250, shop worn.....\$200
1 Capon, \$100, shop worn.....\$2.50
A few Pianos at \$100, \$125, \$175.

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